

behind. Nasal pierced by the nostril. Loreal none. Anterior ocular elongate, not touching the supraorbital. Two posterior oculars sometimes confluent into one. Seven upper labials, the third and fourth reaching the orbit, the sixth and seventh largest; two temporals on the side of the occipital, the anterior one touching both posterior oculars. Series of maxillary teeth short, the hinder longest, not grooved. Ground-colour dirty orange; crown blackish. From the occiput to the tip of the tail a longitudinal jet-black streak with sharply defined edges, forked just behind the occiput into two diverging extremities, which cover the edge of the occipitals; tips of light-coloured scales black. On the sides of the body some irregular black spots, which, on the posterior of the body, form an uninterupted narrow line.

The specimen described was sent to me from Caunavieras, which is to the south of the city of Bahia. It is now in the British Museum. According to information received from Dr. Albert Günther, this is a new species, belonging to the genus *Geophis* of Wagler. I propose to name it after him, in acknowledgment of his unremitting kindness in aiding my endeavours to become acquainted with the Brazilian Ophidians.

Bahia, February 11th, 1861.

4. ON A NEW GENUS OF AUSTRALIAN FRESHWATER FISHES.
BY DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER, FOR. MEMB. ZOOL. SOC.

(Plate XIX.)

Fam. PERCIDÆ.

Group APOGONINA.

NANNOPERCA.

Body compressed, oblong, covered with scales of moderate size. Dorsal fins slightly continuous at the base, the first with seven spines. No recumbent spine before the dorsal fin. Three anal spines. Narrow bands of villiform teeth in the jaws, on the vomer and the palatine bones. None of the bones of the head serrated. Branchiostegals six; pseudobranchiæ present. Lateral line none.

NANNOPERCA AUSTRALIS. (Pl. XIX. fig. 2.)

B. 6. D. $7 \frac{1}{8}$. A. $\frac{3}{7}$. V. $1/5$. L. lat. 30. L. transv. 12.

This species resembles a young Perch in general appearance, but is more elongate; the greatest depth of the body is above the root of the ventral fin, and contained four times and five-sevenths in the total length; the length of the head is contained three times and two-thirds in it. The snout is moderately produced, as long as the orbit, with the cleft of the mouth oblique and rather narrow, the maxillary extending to below the front margin of the orbit. The lower jaw projects beyond the upper. The teeth are villiform, those of the palatine bones minute and forming only a short series. The



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